Death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger.

A Distinct Loss to the Catholie Church.

WORK OF A NOBLE LIFE.

His Whole Career Spent in the Church's Service.

A Pioneer Missionary to the Indians.

Ordained at the Early Age of Twenty-two Years and Made a Bishop Before He Was Thirty-five-The Acknowledged Head of the First American Pilgrimage to Rome-Some of the Incidents of His Life.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 22.-The Rt.



this city at 10:25 tonight. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been | legal. made.

During the past three months he has been confined to his bed continually, although not considered dangerously ill. Last evening he was seized with a sinking spell and physicians were summoned. He was beyond all hope, and died at 10:25, surrounded by his official family. During his illness the affairs of his office were administered by Vicar-General Joseph H. Brammer. The bishop has left a will in which it is said he leaves his church a airs in the hands of the Rev. Father Brammer till a new bishop shall have been appointed. As vet no arrangements for the funeral have been made. At midnight all the bells in the catholic churches were tolling the sad

Bishop Dwenger was a native of Auglaize county, Ohio. He was born in 1837. He re-ceived his early education in Holy Trinity schools, Cincinnati. At twelve years of age he had lost by death both father and mother. The orphan boy was cared for by the Very Rev. Father Kunkler, the provincial superior of the religious community of the Precions Blood. With these fathers the boy completed a collegiate course. In the higher branches, theplogy and accompanying studies, he graduated at Mr. St. Mary's, Cincin-bati. He was ordained to the priesthood for the community above named by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, at the early age of twenty-two years, by papal dis-pensation of course, Sept. 4, 1859. The young priest was immediately appointed professor and director in the seminary of his order, a position which he held for three years, and he also founded the new seminary at Carthagena, In Mercer county, Ohio, which to this day is a flourishing institution. The young clergyman was next engaged in parochial work, from which, after five years, he was called to a more

In 1866 Father Joseph, as he was then familitarly known, accompanied Archbishop Purceil to the second plenary council of Baltimore as the representative of the order to which he belonged, and also in the capacity of theologian to the archbishop.

From 1867 to 1872 Father Joseph was exclusively occupied in preaching missions throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He also held the office of secretary and consultor, in the meantim-, in the community of the Precious Blood. Upon the death of Bishop Luers, the Rev. Joseph Dwenger, at the age of thirtyfour and a half years, was appointed second hishop of Fort Wayne. He was consecrated for the exalted position, in the cathedral of Cincinnati, by Archb shop Purcell, April 14, 1872, and without any delay took charge of the diocese entrusted to him. In 1874 Bishop Dwenger went to Europe with the first American pilgr mage, of which he was the acknowledged head. The objective points of visit were home and Lourdes. In 1875 he undertook the erection of an asylum in which he intended placing the orphan boys, who up to this time had been cared for together with the orphan girls at the orphanage at Rensselaer. He procured firty acres of land adjoining the city of Latagette, upon which he erected a commodious four-story brick building, at a cost of \$30,000. The new asylum is called St. Joseph's orphan asylum and manual labor school, and has an average of 110 hoys; ten Sisters of Charity and two brothers have charge under the direction of a reverend chaptain. In 1879 the bishop appointed a diocesan school board, selecting ten clergymen, to whom he gave the supervision of matters pertaining to the parochial schools of the diocese. The diocese is divided into seven school districts, and all the schools in every district are visited once a year and examined by one or more members of the board. A printed pamphlet of about one hundred pages containing a report from all the schools s annually submitted to the bishop. This is known as the diocesan school report. This by the provincial council of Cincinnati the provincial council of Cincinnati and by the national council of Baiand its main features are established in many dioceses, in the United States. In 1883 the right reverend prelate paid an official visit to Rome. In 1884 Bishop Dwenger celebrated his silver jubitee-the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. All the priests of his diocese, and a number from other parts, gathered in the cathedral to attend the ceremony. The Rt.

on the occasion. In November and December, 1884, the bishop attended the third national council of Baiti-The council lasted about six weeks. In more. The council lasted about six weeks. In March, of the following year, he left for Rome in the interest of the late Baltimore council, as the representative of the American hierarchy. The bishop spent seven months in the Eternal eity. To his indefatigable labors, and to his knowledge of affairs pertaining to the church in America, are due to a great extent, the sanction of the college of cardinals and the appropation of the pope, of the deliberations of the ast council of Baltimore. During his stay in Rome the hishop was the guest of the North American college. The 4th of July was at hand. The president of the college being absent and the officers next in order being somewhat timid about hoisting the American colors in such close proximity to the Quirinal palace, almost in sight of King Humbert's dwelling. But the bishop came to the fore, and as an American citizen, commanded the flag to be sent to the top of the staff, amid the joy and patriotic exuberance of all students, who, though beneath Italian skies, never forget their native America, nor allow an occasion to pass without singing the praises of fair Columbia's

Rev. Bishop Rademacher of Nashville preached

In 1866 Bishop Dwenger carried out a long cherished plau of erecting a suitable home for orphan girls. The asylum was built on a clear head, and for this take Simmons swenty-five acre plat of ground within the limits Liver Regulator.

of the city of Fort Wayne. The building is a credit to the city and a monument to the generosity of its founder and supporters. Bishop Dwenger again went to Europe in September, 1888, on an official visit and was in consultation with the cardinals and also had private audi-

ence with Leo XIII. The diocese over which Bishop Dwenger preaided comprised about one-half of the state of Indiana, being the northern portion of fortyfour counties. There are in this diocese 120 priests, 130 churches and twenty chapels, one university, sixty-five schools and about 9,000 pupils; orphan asylums two, and hospitals five. During his administration as bishop Monsignor Dwenger conferred the order of priestbood upon many young men. He traveled over his entire diocese as a rule once in every two years, sometimes oftener, either to administer confirmation and preach, to dedicate a church or perform some other episcopal func-

VAN DYKE ON THE BIBLE.

He Sees Danger in Pushing the Briggs Case Ahead.

New York, Jan. 22.-The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick presbyterian church at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-seventh-st., told his congregation that if the theory of today the original scriptures was to be set up as a test of his orthodoxy he would be driven from the presbyterian church. Dr. Van Dyke's note of warning was uttered in unmistakable language, and he pointed out the dangers ahead, if the Briggs case was to be pushed to the end. He said in substance:

This whole controversy is not a question about the bible as it is and has nothing to do Rev. Joseph Dwenger, bishop of Fort with the infallibility of the scriptures. It is Wayne, died at the episcopal residence in simply a question about the difference between the bible as it is and the bible as it was in the original manuscripts. This is the real theory of the inerrancy of the original manuscript and of the holy scriptures as they now exist. This particular theory proposes to divide the church. There are some things on which we had all agreed so far as doctrines are con-

cerned. 1. We all agreed that the bible as it is con tains some of the handiwork of man and also some of the inbreathing of the Lord. 2. We are agreed that all the discrepancies

in the bible are amazingly few and small and unimportant. 3. We are all agreed that the advance of modern scholarship tends to remove the discrepancies of the bible. The theory of inerrancy of the original manuscripts is not susceptible of proof. Theory moves entirely in the region of speculation. No living man has seen the original manuscripts, and there is no authentic

description of them. We ought not to allow this theory to become a test of our orthodoxy. It is unconstitutional and was never enforced as a condition of our entrance into the church and ministry. To enforce it now would be il-For these reasons I will have nothing to do For three years Bishop Dwenger has bible manuscripts. I neither athrm it or deny been critically ill with organic heart trou- it. This theory may be true or it may be purely ble at the episcopal residence in this city. | imaginary. I am perfectly content in my ignorance on the subject and propose to maintain it. The bible, as it is, good enough for me. I, for one, mean to hold fast to the book as it is, and if I am driven from the presbyterian church because I know nothing of the original manuscripts it will be

my comfort, and will help me in preaching the gospel in the wide field of Christian work. It is our first duty not to withdraw from the presbytery. It would be like abandoning a ship it stormy weather. Our consciences demand that we uphold our convictions. It is our duty to study, to be quiet and mind our own business. Let us mildly but firmly oppose every attempt to enforce the theory of inerrancy as the new test of our orthodoxy or to disturb the liberties

DINNER TO SATOLLI.

We now enjoy.

Given by Bishop Keane-Dr. Edward McGlynn a Guest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Bishop Keane, rector of the catholic university here, where Mgr. Satolli's permanent headquariers are established, gave a special dinner today in honor of the designation of Mgr. Satolli as permanent apostolic delegate to the United States. The guests inciuded Dr. McGlynn and his friend, Bishop Moore of St. Augustine, Fla., and the faculty of the university. Dr. Mc-G ynn was present in resp nee to an invitation addressed to him by Mgr. Satolli two days after his reinstatement to the priesthood. To that invitation Dr. Mc-Givnn replied that he was expecting his friend Bishop Moore from Florida, and if Mgr. Satolli had no objection he would like to bring his friend with him. The response was a cordial invitation to Bishop Moore, who arrived with Father McGlynn vesterday and will leave with him for Florida tomorrow, where Father McGlynn will pass the winter. The speeches at the dinner, which were all delivered in the | poned Latin tongue, were both animated and interesting. Bishop Kenne, speaking of the apostolic delegate's mission to the United

States, said in substance: I was recently asked if I could illustrate, by comparison, the relation of this office to the church in the United States. I answered that It seemed to me very similar to the change that took place when a territorial government was elevated to the dignity of a state government in any portion of the Union. A territory is governed by a bureau; a state is governed by a constitution of its own, similar to that of the original colonies. Thus far the church in the United States has been in the territorial cate gory, governed by the holy father, through the sureau of the propaganda. Now it has established in its midst a branch of the holy father's supreme court. This we can take an honest pride in, the event we honor today. Long life, therefore, to our great and beloved holy father Leo XIII, and long life to his worthy representative-our ispostolic delegate, Archbishop

Mgr. Satolli, in reply, referred to the pope's love for the American people, in evidence of which he cited his own appointment as permanent apostolic delegate to this country. He also thanked Bishop Keane for having afforded him the facilities to make his residence in the universitution and of the great good it would ac- the appellate court (Judge Elliott's draft)

YOUNG LUNING'S CASE.

Facts Concerning His Insanity-To Wed a Girl in Paris.

and his subsequent removal from the yacht Alert at Nice to Paris, are as follows: | papers can be served. Luning began acting peculiarly when half way across the Atlantic. He grew rapidly worse until his arrival at Nice, where the friends whom he was entertaining decided | for five years. that for his own welfare they ought to place him under restraint. They tele- state board of agriculture to purchase 160 graphed to Charles Peters, formerly acres. Luning's schoolmate in San Franand now a student of cisco. in Paris, the details concerning Luning's condition. Peters, Frank Unger and Harry Gilling went to Nice and took Luning back to Paris. They summoned to the hotel Dr. Warren Bey, an American physician, and subsequently they called Dr. Charcot. Upon duties, etc. the recommendation of both physicians, Luning was removed to a private asylum. His friends then cabled to London for an English physician and this physician will bring Luning to London shortly. A dispatch from Parissays that Luning planned to marry in Paris a young woman from New York, who was there awaiting his arrival. The dispatch adds that Luning was a conductor on a New York elevated railroad when, by his father's death, he be-

came heir to \$2,000,000. You cannot do effective work withouts

PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Various Bills Introduced-Progress of VariousMeasures-NewPropositions-Amendments to the Dog Law-Reports of Committees-The Visit of the Mexican Veterans to the House, Headed by the Venerable

The action of the caucus relating to the U. S. senatorship and the re-election of the Hon. David S. Turpie will be found elsewhere in this issue. These proceedings occupied the earlier portion of the week in the legislature, together with the introduction of new bills and the action taken upon others.

New Sennte Bills. The following bills were introduced. By Mr. Mollugh, (Tippecance)-To appropriate \$130,000 for Purque university; \$100,000 for buildings, and \$30,000 maintainance. Mr. Boyd-Amending the act concerning the

soldiers' orphans' home. Mr. Ellison-Fixing the number of trustees to the state normal school. Mr. Gifford-Repealing an act concerning husbands and wives.

Mr. Hol and-Amending the divorce law. Mr. Sellers-Regulating the appointment of receivers and assigness; fixing their compensa-

Mr. Stuart-Amending the law concerning township elections-changing the time of election from April to November. Mr. Wishard (by request)-Amending the act of 1891 concerning the relief of the poor, provides how the trustees shall give relief. Mr. Sweeny-Authorizing the illumination of

cities and towns by electricity and levying a tax for the same. Mr. Thayer-Amending section 1917 of the Mr. McLean-Placing the appointment of all officers of institutions now elected by the legis-latuse in the hands of the governor, except the

state librarian. Ordered printed and made

special order at 2 o'clock. Referred to the sommittee on judiciary.

By Mr. Kopelke-Re-enacting that part of the fee and salary bill relating to state officers. By Mr. Leyden-Authorizing the formation of loan trust companies. By Mr. Griffith-Amending the quall law. Opening the shooting season fifteen days earlier and closing five days sooner.

of the supreme court at \$6,0 a year By Mr. Stuart-Amending the mechanic's lien law of 1891 (material man law. By Mr. Kern-Providing that the state board of agriculture shall relund to the state all property and money obtained from the state. By Mr. Kopelke-Re-enacting the fee and salary law of 1891 as far as applicable to county offices, leaving the fees to be collected the

By Mr. Griffith-Fixing the salaries of judges

same, but revising the salaries. By Mr. McCutcheon-Empowering the state to condemn and for sewers and other improve ments of state institutions. By Mr. McHugh of Tippecance-Requiring notices to be filed with the mayor within twenty-four hours of injuries received on account of negligence of municipal authorities.

Cannot regover unless so notified. By Mr. McHugh of Tippecanoe-Providing how decedents' estates shall be settled, By Mr. McLean-Authorizing trustees of townships to employ inspectors of the poor in By Mr. Seller-Providing how lands held for

school mortgages shall be sold upon fore-By Mr. Smith-Authorizing courts to appoint physicians to examine persons suing for lamages on account of injuries received. By Mr. Wiggs-Compelling saloonkeepers to tile bonds with county auditor in sums o

\$2,000, and requiring them to procure majority of voters of township, town or ward if in city to petition county commissioners before al-By Mr. Vail-To abolish water works trustees in cities of less than 5,000 population.

By Mr. Moore-Amending the law relating to chattel mortgages. By Mr. Newby-Legalizing acts of attorneys making conveyances. By Mr. Parker-Providing for the recording of indebtedness. By Mr. Vail-To encourage the sugar industry by exempting from taxation all property

used in growing and making sugar in the state. [After the McKin ey bill.] By Mr. Wray-Making the township trustee ex officio road superintendent and abolishing Mr. Bingham-Authorizing town marshals to appoint deputies.

Reporting Bills. Senator Thompson, from the committee on county and township business, made reports on bills as follows:

Mr. Aikens' bill requiring the delinquent tax list to be let to the lowest bidder and not to exceed 10 cents a line. Indefinitely post-Mr. Morgan's bill placing the salary of

county commissioners (Allen county) at \$1,800. To pass. Mr. Newby's bill relative to gravel roads. Laid on the table. Mr. McCutcheon's bill to construct free gravel roads. Indefinitely postponed. Mr. Fulk's bill authorizing counties to estab-

lish work houses. To pass. Mr. Wray's bill requiring township trustees to obtain consent of county commissioners when expending over \$50 for supplies. To

Mr. Thompson also reported back Mr. Seller's bill requiring county surveyors to establish corner stones with recommendation that it be referred back to Mr. Seller with the request that it be translated in a legible hand, Mr. Thompson also reported back adversely one of Mr. McCutcheon's bills because the committee had been unable to read it. Mr. McCutcheon asked that he be given a chance to read it before the committee, which was accorded. Mr. Thompson also reported back favorably Mr. Seller's bill repealing the act of 1889 authorizing counties to donate \$10,000 to colleges in certain cases.

Mr. Fulk from the committe on organization of courts reported back two bills. ty, and spoke in high praise of that insti- one by Mr. Kern, cularging the powers of and also Mr. Fulk's bill on the same sub-

> Mr. Kern's bill was adopted by the committee and Mr. Fulk's bill was indefinitely

postponed. Chairman Sweeney of committee on corporations reported back, favorably, Mr. | By Mr. Montoux of Vanderburg-To Kope ke's bill requiring all foreign cor- amend the tax law. porations to file copies their charter with London, Jan. 22.-The exact facts as to the county recorder or with the secretary the sudden mental derangement of John of state if doing business in more than one Luning, son of a San Francisco millionaire, | county before allowed to transact business. Also to appoint a state agent upon whom

Mr. Aikin, chairman of the comittee on vorably, prohibiting the killing of quail ing public offenses. Also Mr. Wishard's bill authorizing the

Bills That Passed.

The following senate bills passed the No. 13 (Gilman)-Concerning taxation, the

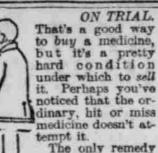
object being to relieve all church parsonages, whether detached or not, from taxation. No. 55 (McHugh of Tippecance)-To regulate telegraph companies, prescribing certain No. 35 (Smith)-Providing for annexation of

lands in an adjoining county to a town or city in another county. (This is specially applicable to the town of Dunkirk, Jay county.) Yens, 38; nays, 6. No. 71 (Magee)-To separate the revenues of the state into separate and distinct funds, providing for a sinking fund and directing how it

shall be used in paying the state indebtedness. Year, 26; nays, 21. By Mr. McHugh-Fixing the time to hold the Tippecauce superior court,
By Mr. McHugh of Tippecance—Changing the time of holding the circuit court in Tippe-

cance county.

By Mr. Kopelke-To legalize the incorporation of the town of Hobart, Lake county. A house bill legalizing the incorporation of



that it would be wise for them to begin work in earnest without further delay.

of its kind so remarkable in its effects that it can be sold on this plan is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder, there's nothing like it known to medical science. In every disease where the fault is in the liver or the blood, as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, and Scrofulous affections, it is guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

To every sufferer from Catarrh, no matter how bad the case or of how long standing, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure it, perfectly and permanently, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." Sold by all druggists.

the town of Hardensburg, Washington county. By Mr. Lynn-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Elmirs, Harrison county.

The following bills were engrossed: No. 95 (Fulk)-To require railroads to have all deeds, releases and conveyances recorded. No. 77 (Newby)-Concerning the lighting of cities and towns by electricity. No. 32 (Newby)-Authorizing cities and towns to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their

No. 54 (McCutcheon)-Concerning carrying of concealed weapons. No. 16 (Kennedy)-To regulate the election of successors to county officers whose terms of office expire, etc.

No. 38 (Sweeny)-Providing for filing and recording of judgments in the U. S. courts. House Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Erwin of Adams-A bill prohibiting life insurance companies from discriminating against certain classes of insurers. Also a bill amending the law defining the jurisdiction of grand juries. By Mr. Dalman of Allen-To repeal certain sections of the road law.

By Mr. Hagey of Bartholomew-To amend the road law. By Mr. Williams of Brown-To amend

the tax law. By Mr. Barnes of Jennings-A memorial in relation to the soldiers' monu- | age laws.

ment. By Mr. Thornton of Clay - An act amendatory to the election law concerning township trustees. By Mr. Ader of Putnam-An act relating to changes of venue before justices of the

By Mr. Newhouse of Decatur - To amend the tax laws. the mechanic's lien law.

By Mr. Kaufman of Elkhart-To amend the drainage laws. By Mr. McIntyre of Floyd-A bill legalizing the official acts of employes under age of public officers. The rales were sus-

pended and the bill passed. By Mr. Montoux of Vanderburg-A bill to prevent fraudulent dealings of nursery agents. Also a bill amending the law rescribing the duties of county officers. By Mr. Newlin of Hamilton-To amend the interest law.

amending the law relating to the taxation allown property. By Mr. Sulzer of Jefferson-An act to provide against the adulteration of candy.

Also another to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs. By Mr. Barnes of Jennings-To amend the tax law. He also offered a memorial relating to the G. A. R. encampment. By Mr. Ternune of Johnson -To amend the law relating to settlement of decendents' estates. Also a bill to amend

the law concerning public offenses.

By Mr. Richter of Laports-To amend the laws governing the construction of TRI WAVE. By Mr. Farlow of Madison-A bill to abolish the office of gas inspector. By Mr. Hord of Marion-An act approprinting money to Faring Bros. for sprink-

ling around the state's property. By Mr. Hord-An act appropriating \$50,000 for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases. By Mr. Johnson of Marion-An act for the relief of G. M. Ballard. Also a bill

amending the school law. By Mr. Deery of Marion-A resolution authorizing the printing of his bill providing for the abolishment of convict contract labor. Adopted.

By Mr. Grossart of Marion-To amend the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Also an act to amend the law concerning public offenses. By Mr. Bougher of Marshall-To regulate and equalize railroad passenger rates.

By Mr. Passage of Miami-To amend the election laws. By Mr. Teal of Noble-To amend the school tax law. A so a bill providing for a state boiler inspector.

By Mr. McMullen of Dearborn-To amend the law cencerning the proceedings in civil cases. A so a bill amending the law in regard to the election of school trustees. By Mr. Sexton of Rush-An act to en-

courage the culture of native and forest By Mr. McManus of Stenben-A bill donations of land for certain purposes.

By Mr. Suchauck of St. Joseph-An act providing for the protection of labor union labels and marks. By Mr. Highes of Sullivan-Also an act to amend the election law.

By Mr. Duncan of Owen-For the proection of and registration of domestic animals. Also a bill concerning railway crossing improvements. By Mr. Stakebake of Randolph-An amendment to the constitution, which was declared out of order while other amend-

ments are pending. Mr. Stakebake offered a bill amending the criminal law. By Mr. Creigmile of Ripley-To amend the aw concerning public offenses.

By Mr. Stuart of Vigo-An act to prograves of decedents. By Mr. Jordan of Wabash-To amend

the road laws.

Also a bill concerning public offenses. By Mr. Erwin of Adams-A resolution providing for casting the vote of the house for a U. S. senator at 11 o'clock today. Adopted. Mr. Erwin also offered a concurrent resolution providing for a joint ing the votes of the two houses for sen-

amend the election law.

ator. Adopted.

By Mr. Redman of Vermillion-A bill concerning the burning of property by It was announced that E. L. Sutter had

By Mr. Erwin of Adams-An act to secure better wayes for employes. Also an act appropriating money for repairs at the Eastern in-By Mr. Rodsbaugh of Allen-A bill relating to the practice of law by justices of the peace. By Mr. Heagy of Bartholomew-An act to amend the law in relation to interest on school

By Mr. Barnes of Jennings-A memorial from a G. A. R. post relating to the appropriation of money for the G. A. R. encampment. Mr. McMullen of Dearborn introduced a bill providing for the establishment of the Indiana state home for soldiers, sailors and marines or their widows, on lands now owned by the G. A. R. near Lafayette. The bill asks for an appropriation of \$148,-000, and provides for the appointment of a board of trustees of three members, one of whom shall be a woman.

By Mr. Newhouse of Decatur-A bill concerning usury. By Mr. Meredith of Delaware-To amend the law concerning public of enses.

By Mr. McIntyre of Floyd—A bill to amend the law fixing the salaries and duties of township assessors By Mr. McMahan of Fulton-An act to legal-

ize the sale of a lot sold by the commissioners of Fulton county. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules. By Mr. Van Buskirk of Greene-An act fix-

ing the compensation and prescribing duties of county officers. amend the law creating the appellate court. By Mr. White of Henry-A bill to probtoit the sale of tobacco and snull to persons under sixteen years of age. By Mr. Cullop of Knox-To amend the laws concerning the proceedure in civil cases. By Mr. Hord of Marion-To appropriate \$500.47 to pay judgment to Roney & Dunham. By Mr. Deery-A memorial from the Hen-

dricks club.

By Mr. Harmon of Marion-To abolish the state live stock and sanitary commission. By Mr. Bougher of Marshall-To amend the tax laws. By Mr. Teal of Noble-To amend the law concerning life insurance. By Mr. Dunean of Owen-To amend the law

By Mr. Wilson of Marion-To provide

concerning landlord and tenants.

against railroad accidents and limiting the hours of service. By Mr. Sexton of Rush-To protect hotel and boarding house keepers. By Mr. Atkinson of Spencer-To legalize the town corporation of Chrisley, Spencer county. By Mr. Highee of Sullivan-To amend the election laws. Also an act to amend the drain-

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

The Busiest Day So Far in the House-The Mexican Veterans' Visit. The session of the house Thursday was an interesting one and more work was disposed of than on any previous day. The morning session was devoted to the re-By Mr. Meredith of Delaware-To amend ports of the committees and a score of un- to dates on the monument. It was reimportant and probably some important | ferred to the monument committee. measures were strangled when the reports were submitted. The committee on agriculture showed a disposition to have come to with a purpose to amend the dog laws. A half dozen bills relating to canines have

the legislature been introduced since the opening of the session. Four of them were reported back by the committee unfavorably yes-By Mr. Swope of Jackson-An act terday and their chances of passing were nipped early. By a bill passed under a suspension of

the rules, Indianapolis is empowered to raise \$75,000 by levving a small tax to aseist in defraying the expenses of the next national encampment. The measure was presented by Mr. Johnson of Marion and there were but two votes against it becoming a law. There was, however, some opposition shown to an appropriation being made by the state for the same purpose, but it is believed that the opposition will not prove serious. The feature of the afternoon session

was the visit of the Mexican veterans to the house. There was a great crowd spectators in the gallery and on the floor below when the visit was made, Gen. Mah on D. Manson was at the head of the body as they entered the hall, escorted by a committee of the house. There are not many of them any more. For twenty years it has been their custom to visit the sessions of the general assembly and each succeeding visit has witnessed a decrease in their numbers. Those who attended yesterday's session were gray and bent in form and it is very probable that many of them will not be on earth two years from now. When they entered the hall the members showed their appreciation of the honor of the visit by greeting them with applause. The house took a short recess in their honor. In the interim Gen. Manson, ex-Speaker Niblack and Speaker Curtis made brief addresses. Gen. Manson ended his by hoping the members of the general assembly would deal kindly with the G. A. R. encampment which is to be held here the

coming fall. Late in the afternoon the house almost unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the opening of the world's fair on Sundays the same as other days of the week,

IN THE SENATE.

empowering township trustees to accept | Upper House Votes to Keep the Fair Open on Sundays. The senate adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the Indiana delegation to vote for the repeal of the Sunday closing

> 27 to 7. A number of bills of minor importance were ordered engrossed and then passed. No other business of importance was

clause of the world's fair law, by a vote of

After the usual routine business of the morning session, such as the reading of the journal and call of committees for reports, had been disposed of Senator Stuart's concurrent resolution against closing the world's fair on Sunday was called up for consideration. The resolution instructed the senators, Turpie and Voorwide for the erection of monuments at the | hees, and requested the members of the lower house of congress to vote for a bill to repeal the Sunday closing clause of the By Mr. Hay of Warrick-A bill requir- world's fair appropriation. As anticipated, ing the signature of township assessor on it led to a general discussion, which agriculture, reported Mr. Boord's bill fa- all promisory notes. Also a bill concern- lasted till noon, when it was adopted, with only seven votes against it showing that By Mr. Cravens of Washington-To only 16 per cent. of the people of Indiana are in favor of Sunday closing to give the By Mr. Schrader of Whitney-A bill beer gardens of Chicago and the gamblers touching the use of highways by bicvists, of Roby a chance to do a "land office" business on Sunday.

There was a minority report signed by Senators Loveland and Ellison recommending the rejection of the resolution. In making this report Mr. Ellison explained that he had signed the minority session at 11 o'clock temorrow for compar- | report because congress had settled the question last summer and he did not think it ought to be reopened. Mr. Love and led the Sunday closing

debate. He admitted that the press of railroad locomotives and providing for the country demanded a Sunday opening, but he was one of those old-fashioned young men who believed in perpetuating been appointed as stenographer for com- the old-fashioned American Sabbath. He mittee on prison south during the inves- did not care what foreigners had to say about our so-called The senate returned Representative narrow-mindedness. The managers Fippen's resolution concerning the taxa- of the fair had accepted a bonus from tion of foreign money loaned in the state | congress in the shape of souvenir half with the request that it be adopted or re- dollars, upon the condition that the fair jected by a yea and nay vote. The should be closed on Sunday, and it was roll was called and the resolution passed. unreasonable for them to demand the re-Previous to adjourning Speaker Curtis peal of that law. He did not want an Hatch bill. made a number of committee announce- anarchistic Sunday. He thought the

ments and suggested to the committees opening of the fair on Sunday would be Mr. Schrader's bill amending the Canada thistle followed by a revolution like the French revolution.

A DULL DAY.

Several Committees Absent Prevents a Ouorum in the Senate. There was not a full attendance of the senate Friday. The prison committee was at Michigan City and the committee on benevolent institutions spent the day among the benevolent institutions in this city. For that reason no bils were called

up for final passage. The G. A. R bill to

authorize the city of Indianapolis to levy

a tax to entertain the encampment wou d

have been called up had there been a con-

stitutional majority present. The action of the senate Friday shows that there is a disposition to remedy the but it will save annually to the taxdefects in the fee and salary law of 1891. The proposition to appoint a roving commission to examine into the question of fees and salaries did not meet with much support.

THE LOWER HOUSE.

Monument Figures Create Some Discussion

-New Bills Introduced. The house of representative was a lively body Friday. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon the proceedings were interrupted every few min utes with a motion from some member to By Mr. Newlin of Hamilton-An act to adjourn. The motions mostly came from members who desired to spend Sunday at their homes. During the day motions to adjourn were voted down a dozen or more times, but late in the afternoon they came in such rapid succession and caused so much turbulence that it was almost impossible to transact business and an adjournment was forced until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

> The day was consumed listening mainly to the reports of committees, although a few bills were introduced. Among the latter was one by Mr. Hord of Marion county which is an important one in view of the legislation that is being asked in behalf of organized labor. Mr. Hord's bill is for the protection of the non-union labor, making it unlawful for an employer to discharge a man because he is not a member of a labor union. A bill has already been introduced making it unlawful for an employer to discharge an employe on account of his belonging to a labor organization.

The house showed a disposition vesterday to sit down upon the miscellaneous and reckless appropriation of the state's funds, by killing a bill for the appropriation of money to the Gettysburg battle memorial association.

When the house was convened Friday morning Mr. Barnes of Jennings offered his resolution indorsing the action of the monument commission in relation Mr. Thornton moved that when the

house adjourned it be until Monday at 11 o'clock. Lost. A number of members were granted leaves of absence. Mr. Ader finally objected to the house granting any more leaves of absence, and thought the house should be in session Saturday and at work. Mr. Barnes also stated obections to granting any more members the privilege of being absent. Mr. Baugher of Marshall offered the

charges against the monument commis-Whereas, Charges have been made by the A. R., an organization of honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors, with over five hundred posts in the state, and a membership of 25,000, and also by thousands of exunion soldiers who are not G. A. R. men. against the state monument commissioners have, without authority of law diverted the

following resolution providing for a joint-

committee of five to investigate the

state monument from its original design and purpose; therefore, be it Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that a joint-committee of five membes, to be composed of two senators and three representatives, be, and the same is hereby authorized to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to and fully thoroughly investigate said charges made against the monument commission, with instructions to report the facts and their findings to the legislature for such action as it may deem proper. For the purpose of enabling said committee to obtain all the facts, it is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons, papers and

Afternoon Session. Engrossed house bill No. 18, providing for the forfeiture and payment of moneys raised for the purposes of donation to railroad companies and for paying for stock subscribed for in railroad companies by counties and townships, was the first thing taken up at the afternoon session. It was read a third time and placed upon its passage. Mr. McMuilen, its author, spoke concerning its provisions. The bill gives any tax-payer the right to bring a separate action in seeking relief or allows them to bring suit jointly. The bill was

Mr. Allen's bill on the fish law which was discussed at the forenoon session, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Collins of Laporte introduced a bill providing for interlocking switches at all railroad crossings. Mr. Cullop introduced a bill to amend the road law The roll of counties for the introduction

of bills was demanded. New Bills. By Mr. Erwin-To amend the tax laws. By Mr. Hunter-To amend the chattel mort-

By Mr. Barnes-To prevent horse racing during the winter months. By Mr. Thornton-To amend the laws con cerning the issuance of burial permits. Also a bill for the protection of mine employes. By Mr. Askren-A bill relating to electric

street railways. By Mr. Allen-To pay county auditors for extra services. By Mr. Hesler-To amend the laws concerning the incorporation of towns. By Mr. Cooley-To prevent county commissioners from building court-houses without be-

ing petitioned to do so by the tax-payers.

By Mr. Bryant-To prohibit screens in saloons and to prevent treating. By Mr. Van Buskirk-To amend the drain-. By Mr. Newlin-To compel railroad companies to maintain suitable waiting rooms and Northern... water closets at all stations having 250 or more

By Mr. Swope-An act fixing the number of trustees of the Indiana state normal school. By Mr. Terbune-To exempt homestead and certain personal property from sale on execution. Also a bill preventing the sale of adulterated sorghum molasses. By Mr. Cullop-To ratify the appointment George W. Julian and William A. Malloy to

represent the state in securing the rights of the state concerning the swamp land act, By Mr. Behymer-To fix the rates charged by telegraph companies and providing for penalties. Also an act concerning changes of venues in oriminal actions. By Mr. Farlow-For metropolitan police in towns of over 10,000. Also creating fire department. Also a bill empowering county commissioners to distribute the surplus foud collected on account of toll roads. By Mr. Hord-An act guaranteeing the

ganizations. Also a bill to amend the tax laws. By Mr. McCallister—A resolution asking the president to appoint a commission to investigate the frauds and inequalities of the pension Mr. Barnes thought the resolution was evolved by gentlemen who were seeking federal positions. He opposed it and thought it would be unwise for the legislature to adopt it. The resolution was referred.

rights of employes not belonging to labor or-

By Mr. Teal-To amend the law concerning the sale of real estate. By Mr. Stakebake-A G. A. R. memorial. By Mr. Suchanek-To amend the salary law. By Mr. Highes-To amend the law concerning the publication of delinquent lists. By Mr. Redman-An act to legalize the town

By Mr. Schrader-A resolution indorsing the

of Dana.

set by striking out the word "Canada" was given two reports, a majority and minority. It provides for the destruction of thistles and makes it an offense to allow any kind of thistle to grow. The majority in favor of it, Report was adopted.

IN THE INTEREST OF REFORM.

A Reduction of Eleven Judges to Be Made by the General Assembly.

Senators Stuart of Marion, Wray of Shel-

The special committee composed of

by and McCutcheon of Vanderburg, to report a new apportionment of judicial districts with a view of economy, has agreed upon a bill which will be reported Monday. The report will be unanimous, there being no politics in the measure, payers \$100,000 in the way of salaries and court expenses. The bill reduces the number of judges from fifty-five to forty-four and, of course, the prosecuting attorneys are affected in the same way. The judges are paid by the state \$2,500 each, making a saving in the salaries of the useless eleven judges dropped off \$27,500 a year. The prosecuting attorneys also receive \$500 from the state, and by dropping o eleven of them the state will save \$5,500 more, or a total saving of \$33,000 in salaries alone to the state. But this is not all. In small counties ike Hancock and Henry, where each has a judge, the court must irag cases along to make appearance of business, whereas two or more such counties were joined the court would harry up and clear the docket in a very short time. This would save thousands of dollars on jurors, per diem and other court expenses. As an illustration of how the present system works the two circuits, the Forty-fourth and Thirty-second, are cited. The Forty-fourth circuit is composed of the counties of Starke and Pulaski, two small counties with a combined population of 19,572. There is no manufacturing, no large cities and no corporations, and much of the territory is included in the Kankakee regions. Yet these two counties have a judge and prosecuting attorney which cost the state \$3,000 a year. Wellinformed lawyers say that all the business in those two counties could be transacted in three weeks. The judge can devote the remainder of his time to fishing in the

The Thirty-second circuit is composed of St. Joseph and Laporte, two large populous counties of 76,897 inhabitants. In the county of Laporte there are two cities, Laporte and Michigan City, which latter city has a harbor and state prison. Discharged convicts and sailors give the courts considerable criminal work. There are more railroads in Laporte than in any other county in the state and numerous corporations exist. In St. Joseph there is the city of South Bend, full of corporations, with some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the state. There is also the city of Mishawakee full of shops. Judge Noves has been judge in this circuit for twelve years. His docket is always up to time. And yet he says that he always finds plenty of time to go fishing and would not have his circuit reduced because he thinks it would cause him to become lazy. Yet Henry, Hendricks, Hancock, and many other counties have judges of their owncounties without large cities or corpor-

ations, with few railroads. The new circuits will be composed as foliows: Lake and Porter. Laporte and St. Joseph. Marshall, Starke and Pulaski. Eikhart and Lagrange. Steuben and Dekalb. Noble and Whitley. Benton, Newton and Jasper. Fulton and Miami. Kosciusko and Wabash Huntington and Weils. Adams and Jay. Grant and Blackford. Howard and Tipton. Carroll and Clinton. Fountain and Montgomery.

Boone and Hamilton Henry and Randolph. Parke, Vermillion and Warren. Hancock and Rush. Union, Franklin and Fayette. Hendricks and Morgan. Johnson and Shelby. Clay and Putnam. Sullivan, Greene and Owen. Lawrence, Monroe and Brown. Bartholomew and Decatur. Jackson, Jennings and Ripley. Daviess, Martin and Orange. Knox and Pike. Posey and Gibson.

Warrick, Dubois and Spencer. Perry, Crawford and Harrison. Floyd and Washington. Jefferson, Scott and Carke. Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland. Madison. Wayne.

Vigo-With superior court. Allen-Superior court. Vanderburgh-Superior court, Marion - Three superior courts. Tippecanoe and White-Superior court in Tippecauce.

What They Want. In the house Friday Mr. Dailey presented the following statement of the appropriations that would be asked for by the various institutions of the state during the present session: Home for the feeble minded ... State normal..... 60:000 World's fair 135,000 Purdue university... 130,000 G. A. R. encampment ... Momence Hock commission. 25,000

State board of charities

Prison north. 29,000 tate university 150,000 Indiana soldiera' home .. 148 (#)0 Plainfield reform school... 13.000 Knightstown institution ... 28,000 100,000 Southern 100,000 Ensiern 100,000

5,000

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The committee on judiciary offered a report Now is the Best Time to Enter.